PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, April 27.

At the evening session, Mr. Macdonald resumed the debate on the motion to go into committee of supply. He took up the subject of paris green, about which so much had been said by the Opposition. That compound seemed not only deadly to the bugs, bnt also to the election of hon. gentlemen opposite. He then proceeded to say that the statements of Mr. Shaw regarding the sale of and returns for Paris green were not fair to the House or to the country. The importation of this mixture by the Government reduced the price from 25 cents to 15 cents, and the article was of a better quality than that which was previously sold. The men who handled it are men of the highest integrity, and what is not yet sold will be accounted for. One of these men was Duncan Taylor, of Wood Islands, a man of sterling character, and to malign him would be foul, indeed. There is, as shown by the statement tabled, a large amount not yet accounted for, but it will be, as the note at the foot of the returns shows. What has not been sold will, undoubtedly, be returned to the Government. Mr. Macdonald went on to deal with the remarks of Mr. Shaw concerning the dismissal of Mr. Vance from the Asylum. First, he would say that Vance had been dismissed simply for political purposes, and he dared Mr. Shaw to repeat his statement that he had been dismissed for misconduct. Because Vance exercised his political freedom according to his convictions, he was dismissed by the Conservatives. The slanders uttered against him by Mr. Shaw were foul and calumnious, and an apology was due. Vance earned his living by the sweat of his brow, and after Mr. Shaw is convinced that he is wrong in what he said, if he is an honorable gentleman, he will humbly apologise. Mr. Macdonald then read certificates from Dr. Blanchard and Supervisor McPhail, given Vance after he was dismissed, certifying to the excellent character he bore for sobriety and fidelity to duty. To-day Vance is a policeman, one of the guardians of the peace of the city, and to slander him in the eyes of the public is a crying shame. If there is any manliness in Mr. Shaw he would now admit that he had been misinformed.

Mr. Shaw here rose to a point of order, and said that when he could get the books of the Asylum, which showed the reason for the dismissal of Vance, he would make his statement.

Continuing, Mr. Macdonald said: Here are the certificates of the medical superintendent and the supervisor of the Asylum, testifying to the excellent character borne by Vance, and they were all that was necessary. Vance was dismissed for no other reason than for voting Liberal. Last winter a section man on the P. E. I. R. east employed men irrespective of politics to shovel snow on the railway and when the hon. member for New Perth found that some of them were Liberals he wrote a letter and had them dismissed. Taking up the financial condition of the Province, he pointed out the importance and necessity of having revenue and expenditure meet, and said the Government had adopted just and equitable means of taxation with that end in view. Their system is a diversified one in order that everyone may be reached. This is the course that has been pursued in other countries, and it meets with approval. Before resorting to taxation a reduction had been made in salaries, and the offices had been made self-sustaining. The Opposition object to the increase in the fees of the Registry Office, although in 1886 they brought in a bill to this effect themselves. What has caused them to change their minds? Touching on the insurance, telegraph and succession taxes he argued that they were right and fair. Why should these companies pay nothing for the privileges they enjoyed in this Province? There was also the tax on the commercial travellers. This tax was upheld by some and condemned by others. He had discussed it with a number of the travellers themselves, and every genuine one said it was proper. Coming down to the land tax, he thought the taxing of unearned increment the most just, if it could be got at. But this would be well-nigh, if not altogether, impossible. He thought the system adopted by the Government, viz., that of taxing according to classification, would meet with the approval of the people. The Leader of the Opposition is satisfied that the scheme is a good one. There is no assessment, and no tax-gatherer will worry the people. He was glad the Government had grappled with this question, and he trusted that the people would assist them in their efforts to properly conduct the affairs of the Province.

Mr. Blanchard charged Mr. Macdonald with violating the Independence of Parliament Act by accepting $140 for services as associate counsel in a case in the Supreme Court while he was a member of the House. He thought that, under the circumstances, the hon. member could not very well pose as a paragon of purity, and he should not do so. He charged that the Liberal party only obtained power by accident, and ever since they came in they have legislated to keep themselves in power. If the Georgetown district had been represented by Liberals, there would have been no gerrymander of that constituency. They also tried to perpetuate their reign by disfranchising the Dominion officials and attempting to re-enact the mortgage vote. Compare these acts with what was done by the Sullivan Administration when they came in. They simply passed supply and appealed to the people on a well defined public policy. He then pointed out the steps taken by the preceding administration for the abolition of the Legislative Council. He did not think the hon. member for Belfast should give such credit to the Government for abolishing the Council, as they had accomplished this end by deception, as the Minute of Council tabled this session will show. He (Mr. Blanchard) read from the Minute of Council in support of his assertion. Taking up the matter of the Registry Office he contended that the remarks of the Leader of the Government were inconsistent in view of the statement made by him last year that everything was all right there. In regard to the consolidated statutes he quoted from a speech made by the Leader of the Government, wherein he stated that the work seemed to be pretty well done. Speaking of the road machines, he said that notwithstanding the explanation of the Commissioner of Public Works, $100 still remained unaccounted for in the matter of their purchase.

Mr. Arthur Peters—What about the freight and other expenses?

Mr. Blanchard—What about the freight on the first one then? If it only cost $200, as the Commissioner of Public Works said it did, why should the others, even including freight, cost more? He would not say whether these machines would be a benefit or not. Time will tell. He thought that the letters read by Mr. Macdonald, in which reference was made to liquor, etc., were worthless without the signature of the writer. He would not oppose the income tax very strongly. But regarding the land tax, he contended that, in view of their pre-election promises, the Government had no right to impose such a tax without first consulting the people. In regard to the tax on unearned increment, he claimed that if thrift and industry were to be exempt, we would just come down to a tax on the original price of the land. He asserted that the Public Works Department was used for political purposes. He quoted from a speech regarding the purchase of the road machine, made by the Commissioner of Public Works last session, as follows:

"Well, I can show that the $200 paid for that (the first) machine was the best investment of the kind ever made by this Province. We can, by its use, save to the people of this country the sum of $10,000 or $12,000 per year which is a very large sum."

In reply to this Mr. Blanchard pointed out that there were four machines in operation last year, and thought that if a saving of $10,000 or $12,000 could be effected by the operation of one, at least $40,000 or $50,000 ought to be saved by the four. But notwithstanding the fact that these four machines were in operation last year the public accounts show that the expenditure on roads was $48,000, an excess of $22,000 over the amount voted for that purpose. He thought this fact alone proved conclusively that the Public Works Department was being used to further the ends of the party in power.

Mr. Bell said he was in accord with the policy of the Government: 1st, in their determination not to attempt to raise more than $50,000 in taxes, and 2nd, in raising $20,000 of that sum out of sources apart from land. In other words, for every $5 of taxes we levy, we take $2 from income and the like, and $3 from the farmers. That he regarded as a fair deal, and one which must commend itself to the people. But will this $50,000 fill the gap between our receipts and expenditures? He feared not, and thought that at the close of the financial year we would still have a deficit. We were elected on the pledge that the era of deficits should be made to cease. If we fail in accomplishing that end we fail in our solemn promise to the people. If we cannot, and dare not, attempt to raise more than $50,000 of taxes, and if there will still be a shortage, it becomes us to weigh well a proposition to retrench and reduce expenditure. The people will stand at our backs in any honest attempt in that direction. He then submitted the following scheme to the consideration of the House:

1st. Reduce all salaries, including the pay of members, by 10 per cent. That would save $2500.

2nd. Take two men from the Registry Office. In Summerside our two officials do a full third of the whole work. Why, then, should there be more than four in Charlottetown? If they cannot keep up with the work, let the hours be lengthened so that the people may be better accommodated. This will save to the revenue $1,000 per year.

3rd. Take two officials from the Land Office. It is disgraceful that five men should be kept to do the work of three. This would save $1,000 more.

4th. Let the Stock Farm be sold. Its maintenance involves expenses of $1,000 annually. Then the capital invested at 6 per cent. would save another $1,000. That would represent a saving of $2,000 per year. The Stock Farm has survived its usefulnesss.

5th. Sell the Government House and grounds. This establishment we are under no obligation to maintain. It is and always has been a sink of public money. It costs us at least $1000 per year notwithstanding we have had the distinct pledge of the Government that not another cent should be expended on it. If the proceeds of the sale were invested at interest—it would represent $1500 more. That would be a total saving of $2500. The Dominion Government hold this property in trust for us and would convey the same as this Government might direct.

6th. Our road grant for this year is $15,000. The time has come in our history when the grant may be largely reduced or discontinued. The people are prepared with the help of the road machines to relieve the Government of the necessity of raising that $15,000 by taxation. Let the road grant be cut in two and so save $7500.

7th. The ferries cost us too much. We must either reduce the Government expenditure by at least a third or we must devise some means of making them more self-sustaining. It is alarming to search the public accounts and find what has been spent on this Southport ferry. We have sunk last year over $13,000. Not only that, but we are building a new steamer that will increase the ferry deficit. To-day he was in conversation with a man of wealth and enterprise who assured him that with a subsidy of $6000 he would, either alone or as a member of a company, undertake to operate the ferry for a term of years and do it as satisfactorily as at present and without increasing the tolls. By all means let the Government advertise the tenders and endeavor to place this ferry on a more satisfactory footing. Let us aim at making a saving on the ferries of this Province of at least $6000.

8. Our expenditure on wharves is excessive. Some of them may be required, but that is not the question. We cannot afford the outlay from our limited revenue. We must cut our coat according to our cloth. We should make a considerable saving in this direction.

9. The expenditure on rights of way last year was out of all reason.

He was satisfied that in the ways he had enumerated, and in other ways, we could effect a total annual saving to the Province of a least $25,000. With that saving, and with the $50,000 derived from taxes, we could completely fill the gap between revenue and expenditure for all time, and have a small surplus to apply towards the liquidation of our indebtedness at the banks. In this way alone can we place our finances on a satisfactory footing. There are various schemes of taxation. There is first the custom duty—the tax on the consumption of goods. That falls the most heavily on the poor. The poor consume on the average ten times as much of their income as the rich. In fact they spend all their earnings on the purchasing of taxed goods. So the burden of this tax falls unjustly and unfairly on the class that are least able to bear it. Then there is the single tax propounded by Henry George as a panacea for poverty. His idea is that all taxes should be raised out of the land—that individual ownership should be abolished—that the whole of what he considers to be rent should be seized and confiscated by means of a heavy land tax, and that no indemnity should be allowed to the present owners. What would such a tax mean? For Federal purposes we now tax each head of a family $40. Our Provincial revenue would represent at least $10 more. So that each farmer, under this precious scheme, would be taxed $50 a year. That would confiscate the land with a vengeance. But who would own it with such a burden after it had been confiscated? There are two lots side by side of equal value. On one there is a $5,000 building erected. Henry George and his admirers in this Province would tax both properties an equal sum. One man invests $500 in a farm—another has $50,000 in mortgages. The single-tax theorist would tax the farm and let the capitalist go free. One man invests in a lot—another in boots and shoes. In the morning both men rise up and find that the corner lot has risen in value $100 and the price of leather has also advanced. Henry George would confiscate the unearned increment in the lot and let the boot and shoe man enjoy the full benefit of his speculation. The farmers of this Island have had to contend with Governments and to fight with landlords. At last they are free men and freeholders. If they want to have a millstone about their necks ten times worse than landlords, by all means let them adopt the single tax. On the other hand he considered the income tax the most equitable that can be imposed. It is not a tax on land or on goods consumed: it is a direct tax on wealth. It is the only way by which the wealth of the country can be reached and made to pay its due share to the provincial revenue. Besides, it is not with us a matter of choice, it is a matter of necessity. We must have a revenue and must fairly distribute the burdens. While he said he was in favor of the Income tax bill there are some features of it that he would desire to see amended.

1st. We should decide what income means, to enable every man to understand the basis on which he is called on to make his calculation. 2nd. We should tax the incomes derived from estates in the hands of trustees. 3rd. We should lower the exemption of income below $600. 4th. We should take the power to assess income out of the hands of the Provincial Secretary. 5th. We should exempt merchants from a tax on their income and substitute a business tax instead. With professional men it matters not who knows their income; with merchants it is different. Their credit would fail if it were once known that they had derived no income from the last year's transactions. The land tax proposed by the present Government will not exceed what was levied under the Davies assessment act. The rate in both cases will be about one-fifth of one per cent. of the value of the lands. The objectionable features of the Davies act were: 1st. The tax cost too much to collect. 2nd. The towns did not contribute their due shares. 3rd. The wealth of the country was not reached or made to bear its share of the general burden. These objections are met and removed to some extent by the system devised by the present Government. Wealth contributes through the income tax. The towns contribute, 1st, by having taken from them the supplement of the schools. In that way, for instance, Charlottetown will pay $2,000. 2nd. Through the income tax—that will fall heaviest on the towns. If we raise, as is proposed, $8,000 in this way, about one-half will be contributed by the city of Charlottetown. Whether the remaining difficulty will be obviated remains to be seen. While he was in accord with the main proposition involved in the Government measure, there are some important features with which he took issue. 1st. He did not believe in the policy of allowing each man to be his own valuator. That may be satisfactory to him, but it will not be to the public. However you may safeguard the scheme, it will be tantamount to a premium upon dishonesty. 2nd. Any attempt to classify the land is wrong in principle, and cannot be made satisfactory in practice. If a man's own valuation of his own land is worth anything, it should be utilized for something more than fixing his class. It should fit and determine the actual value of his lands. Having ascertained the value, you would then tax the value. It is absurd and unfair to tax the man whose lands are worth only $6 as much as the man whose lands are valued at $10. It is this inequality in the tax that will render it unpopular. The public are apt to complain more of the injustice of the tax than the amount of it. He then proposed the following scheme: Let us utilize the assessments of the various school districts. Even if we took them as they stand to-day, they would constitute a more satisfactory basis of Provincial assessment than the plan of classification proposed by the Government. But, at a very small cost these school valuations could be reduced to a proper system. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that each district has, or may have, a different basis of valuation. One values a little higher or lower than the other. This would make no difference for school purposes, but it would produce an inequality in the distribution of the general burden of the Provincial tax. Now, suppose we appoint a board of valuators composed of one man from each country. Let this board visit each school district or as many of them as may be necessary. Let them confer with the school trustees and value two or three of the farms, and ascertain to what extent or to what rate per cent the lands are rated below their actual value. Having ascertained how matters stand in the various districts their duty would then be to take the school valuations and grade them up or down as may be required so as to make the valuations over the whole Island uniform and so secure a basis upon which a certain per centage of assessment could be levied. There would be some system in this mode of procedure. No rate payer could grumble because no one would be unfairly taxed. He regarded the proposal to establish different rates and that each ratepayer should grade himself as being at best an unwise and dangerous expedient, and not only that, but it would be found eventually that the plan proposed by him would be the less expensive. It does not involve a revaluation of the whole Island by the Government. It only involves the cost of valuing two or three properties in each school district. The proposition of the Government on the other hand involves the cost of classification of every farm and piece of land on the Island. And after you have them classified, your classification is unfair and hence useless for any permanent system of taxation.

House adjourned until ten o'clock on Saturday forenoon.

LOCAL NOTICES

Advertisements under this heading charged for at the rate of ten cents per line.

Sucre de la Creme just received at J. D. McLeod's. Plain, 40; with nuts, 50 cents per pound. may 2--2i.

Great rush for boots and clothing at J B Macdonald & Co's great sale. a28 3i

Don't forget to buy now; only a few days more for our cheap sale—J B Macdonald & Co. a28 3i

Custom made boots, hand-sewed, with French calf uppers, selling at $5 a pair at J H Bell's. a 28 1w

Stop and think for a moment. Do you want anything in the house cleaning line such as Kalsomine, whiting, glue, ochres, tintings of all shades, floor paints, ready mixed paints, oils, turpentine, stains, japans, varnishes, enamel, bronzes or brushes? If you do call and see D. M. Richards & Co's stock. april 23 1 wk

USE SKOLA'S DISCOVERY, the great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—We have arranged with Mr. J. A. Matheison, whose admission to the bar of this Province is noted in another column, for reports of cases and judgments in the Supreme Court. This announcement will, we are sure, be a sufficient guarantee to the public that the reports will be impartial and correct.

PERSONAL.

W. B. Bain, of Montreal, is registered at the Queen Hotel.

At the Hotel Davies to-day were registered: D M Preston, Montreal; H H Beer, city; Frank Riley, Montreal; Orlando Taylor, Truro; A D Gillis, Halifax.

Mr. Norman Nicholson, Secretary of the Martinvale School Trustees, left on a business trip to Boston this morning.

Mr. M. Annear, of Lower Montague, started for Winnipeg by train to-day. Mr. Annear is a steady, intelligent young man, and has gone to try his fortune in the great Northwest of Canada.

Miss Nettie C. McPhair has most satisfactorily passed the intermediate examinations at McGill preparatory to entrance to the third year.

Mrs. D. Montgomery and Miss McPhail have returned home, and have gone to the country for a few weeks.

Mr. J. Mathieson was yesterday admitted to the bar of this Province. We are informed that his final examination was in the highest degree creditable to him and that it betokens that success in the honorable profession of his choice which all his friends expect. Mr. Mathieson has been appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court. Congratulations.

Advices from Exeter, England, report that Mr. E. M. Vinnicombe, brother of Mr. Vinnicombe of this city, has been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Music, London. Mr. Vinnicombe has another brother and a sister who enjoy the high distinction of membership of the Royal Academy. Mr. E. Vinnicombe recently presided at the great organ for the Handel Festival of the Western Counties Musical Association, the oratorio being "Samson."

We are pleased to be able to chronicle to-day the success of another Islander abroad. This time we refer to Mr. A. D. J. Macdonald, of Mount Stewart, and youngest brother to the Rev. D. J. Gregory Macdonald, of Summerside. The young gentleman has just completed his medical studies in the Medical Department of the University of New York, and with so much success that he at once secured an appointment on the medical staff of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. We wish our young friend a successful career in his chosen profession.

New carpets—We opened yesterday five bales of new carpets, all new designs. If you wish to see the best value in Brussels tapestry that has ever been shown in this city, call on Prowse Bros & Co. Also, see our new hats and children's suits.

House Painting, &c—I wish to intimate to the public that I am prepared to do all kinds of house painting, paper hanging, tinting, whiting, staining and hardwood finishing done at the lowest possible rate; sign painting and graining done practically without stencils — James Edmonds, painter, Great George St. a30 1w

Another calamitous earthquake visited Greece on the 27th April.

The Great Northern railroad strike seems as far as ever from settlement.

Arguments in the prohibition reference to the Supreme Court of Canada began to-day.

MARRIED.

On the 27th April, by Rev. D. Crawford, Eldon, Elsworth McKay to Janie Florence, youngest daughter of George Smith, Esq.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Tasteless—Effectual.)

FOR ALL

BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, All Nervous and Trembling Sensations, and Irregularities Incidental to Ladies.

Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.

Wholesale Agts, Evans & Sons, Ltd, Montreal.

For sale by all druggists.

FURNITURE BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by Henry J. Worth, Esq., to sell by Auction, at his residence, Kent Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May, instant, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m.:—

His Household Effects, comprising Piano, Parlor, Dining Room, Hall, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture.

R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.

may2

Dobell Line.

Steamer POLINO will load at Montreal for Charlottetown on Saturday and Monday next, and will be due here about THURSDAY, 10th inst., ice permitting, and sails for St. John's, Newfoundland, carrying Live Stock on deck and Produce under deck at low rates.

For Freight or Passage apply to

N., B. & M. RATTENBURY, Agents.

may2—guar

KEROSENE OIL,

SILVER STAR,

Only 16c. per Imp. Gallon,

—AT—

J. D. McLEOD & CO'S,

Rogers' Building, Queen Street.

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Offices To Let.

In Morris Block, a large airy room, well lighted by large windows and electric light, and heated by hot water. Suitable for a lawyer's office or club room. Also, an office of two rooms, corner of Queen and Water Streets, lately occupied by O. Rattenbury, Esq.

THOS. MORRIS.

ap26—3w 2aw (m th)

FREE FROM ALL

vexatious conditions and restrictions are the Policies issued by the

CANADA ACCIDENT ASS.CO.

E. R. BROW

BROWN'S BLOCK, CH'TOWN.

AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

House of Commons Proceedings.

A Few Changes in the Tariff.

OTTAWA, May 2.

In the House of Commons the tariff was again taken up. The duty on stearine wae again placed at 2 cents per pound. The duty on tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans, was increased to 11 cents per pound; fruits in air tight cans are taxed at 2 cents per pound. The duty on coal and kerosene oils, distilled, purified or refined, naptha and petroleum, is placed at 7 1-5 cents.

Mr. Davies advocated that permission be given to import oil in tank steamers. But the Government declined to make any change.

MAY DAY IN GERMANY.

Agitation of the Anarchists.

BERLIN, May 2.

The police were wonderfully alert yesterday in carrying out the May Day progamme of the authorities. Consequently, there were no notable disturbances. An anarchist meeting was held in the resource rooms, where a strong detail of police assembled. One speaker declared that workingmen must be pressed to fight for their rights with staffs and rifles in hand. The officer in command of the police interrupted the speaker and asked the audience to disperse quietly and not form in knots on the streets. The chairman of the meeting said it was their intention to adjourn to the Zelton restaurant. But the officer was obdurate, and compelled the audience to walk out of the hall in single file, which they did, shouting and cheering for the social revolution.

STORM IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Snow Two Feet Deep in Some Places.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 2.

A great storm raged here last night, and snow fell to the depth of a couple of feet.

Judgment in the St. John's East trial is postponed till Thursday next.

Keep Thyself Pure

The striking motto of the White Rib boners relates to the realm of morals, but of no less importance is it that the motto be applied to the physical system. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills are the greatest of all blood purifiers and health givers. Ask your druggists for them.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

We are importing an immense variety of Books on many subjects, suitable to all ages and tastes, and in price varying from two or three cents to as many dollars. As we buy direct from firms of world-wide fame, such as William Collins Sons & Co., Ward, Lock & Co., John Walker & Co., Harper & Brothers, McMillan & Co. and others, and buy for cash, our customers and the public generally can rely on our Bookstore being the best place to go for the latest and best in Books. Our prices will be found to be lowest in the city.

Our Seed Business will not interfere with the Bookstore. Each is conducted as a separate department and under skilled management.

GEO. CARTER & CO.,

Booksellers and Seedsmen,

187 Queen Square.

ap28

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We humbly accept the verdict of the 19th April, inst., and will immediately, on the coming into effect of the Scott Act, open up in our present premises, NO. 38 QUEEN STREET,

A Modern Restaurant, Lunch and Cigar Counters.

From our well-known past experience in this line, and being fully alive to the need of such a plac, we hope to merit the patronage of our fellow citizens both for and against the Petition, as well as all visitors to the city.

A. MACDONALD.

ap25—dy 2aw tf dy pat guar 2aw tf

MILLINERY.

MISS MINNIE MALONE is now prepared to attend to all orders in Millinery at her residence, corner Fitzroy and Weymouth Streets. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 2m eod—ap26

Read James Paton & Co's. Daily Announcement.

FAIRYLAND!

Aye, a veritable fairyland! Busy minds and willing hands have anticipated your coming, and have converted this palace of trade into a realm of wonders. The dainty products of Eastern looms, the silks of India and of France, the fleecy wools of Britain and Germany, the snowy linens of Erin, and the delicate laces of Switzerland have been woven into a grand harmony of color and form—the twin souls of beauty.

Looking down long avenues of Mantles your eye will rest on a lot of Misses' Jackets and Reefers that we want to clear at 50 cents each.

Passing on from that group, you will find yourself opposite a table full of New Beauties with High Shoulders, and with the latest Sleeves, in pretty Greys and Fawns, at the lowest price ever offered for a Ladies' Jacket of this year's style. $1.95 takes any of them. $2.50 will get a better grade.

Capes for young folks and Capes for old folks in Plains, Checks and Combinations in Browns, Greys and Fawns. One line at $2.50.

This season we lead in Mantles, so the ladies say, and what the ladies say must be true.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Mastiff Plug Cut, always moist, cool, sweet and full of that rich comforting flavor, only obtainable from the highest grades of Virginia leaf tobacco.

J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond Virginia; and Montreal, Canada.

OUR SHOES must be the kind that is wanted, for despite the dull times we are always busy. Prima facie evidence, is it not, that the styles and prices are right.

J. M. McLEOD & CO., Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

April 30, 1894—dy

GREAT REMOVAL SALE

—WILL COMMENCE—

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 11th APRIL,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL WE MOVE INTO

OUR NEW PREMISES ON MARKET SQUARE.

All our Stock of DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES at the following Discounts for CASH ONLY:—

Black and Colored Dress Goods	33 per cent
Mantle Cloths, Tweeds and Worsteds	33 "
Lace Curtains and Muslins	33 "
Smallwares and Ribbons	33 "
Corsets, Gloves and Hosiery	33 "
Flannelettes and Ginghams	25 "
Grey and White Cottons	25 "
Pillow Cottons and Sheetings	25 "
Table Damask, Towels and Toweling	25 "
Print Cotton and Tickings	25 "
Shirts, Collars, Ties and Underclothing	33 "
Umbrellas and Braces	33 "
Hats and Caps (New Stock)	33 "
Men's Readymade Clothing	33 "
Boys' " "	25 "
Rubber Coats	33 "
Trunks and Valises	25 "
Special Prices on Spools and Cotton Warps	25 "
All our stock of Boots and Shoes	33 "

No Goods to leave the Store until paid for. Goods not exchanged or taken back once sold. No samples.

J. B. MACDONALD & CO., QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, April 10, 1894—dy

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday, May 8th.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Glee and Banjo Clubs.

GRAND CONCERT,

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

College Songs, College Glees, College Music, College Men.

This Company has been greeted with overflowing houses in the principal cities of the Upper Provinces, having appeared at Ottawa under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen.

No such opportunity has been given a Charlottetown audience for many years.

Come and hear the finest music and the best of fun.

Arrangements for reduced fares will be made with the P. E. Island Railway.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Unreserved, 35 cents.

Plan of Balcony at Rankin's Drug Store. Plan of Ground Floor at Johnson's Drug Store.

Sale of Seats will commence Monday April 30, at 10 a. m. 6i—ap26

ENGLISH & McGOUBREY, Manufacturers' Agents, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

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